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flavors, forms, and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No.
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New-York Daily Tribune
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

To Advertisers.
Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of
THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and the necessity of getting the first
form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled
to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements
not made in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the exception
of those intended for insertion in the "Marketplace" and "Club"
departments, will be received until a late hour, but no others can be
taken after 8 o'clock.

Tribune Campaign Tracts—No. 9.
We shall issue early next week a Tract of 21 pages
containing the Speeches of Carl Schurz and the Hon. James O.
Furness at the great ratification meeting at Cooper Institute on
September 13. We trust that Republican friends of the Tribune
will see that the tract is widely circulated. Price 4 cents; 10
cents per dozen; \$2 per hundred; \$15 per thousand. Postage
one cent each additional. Cash orders solicited.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Political Text-Book for 1860.
EVERY POLITICIAN SHOULD HAVE IT.
EVERY WISE-ADVISED CLUB SHOULD HAVE COPIES OF IT.
THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, READY.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
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Presidential candidates, &c. &c., besides numerous and valuable
statistical tables. A political text-book, it can hardly get along without one.
It would advise every Republican Club in the country to have one
for reference. You will find it invaluable.—[The Marietta
(O.) Independent.]

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ther pipe cannot be laid down, nor can the water be covered up to protect it from the action of frost or accident, except by recourse to the tedious formalities of awarding a contract, and taking a method of doing the work which is known to be dangerous. There is danger that through the exposure of these pipes, the city may have to suffer a famine of water; but to all representations as to such a calamity, and all solicitations to remove the act of rebellion of it, his Excellency does not consider even to listen.

But Mr. Wood's war on the Croton Board does not stop here. His last onslaught was upon the Fourth-avenue main. To remedy the constant and well-founded complaints from the lower part of the city, that water which once ran freely in third and fourth stories does not now rise above the second, the Board asked power to lay, by contract or by days' work, as the Corporation might order, a four-feet pipe in Fourth avenue from the upper to the lower reservoir, to increase the flow from the latter. The resolution passed both Boards to do the job by days' work, and went to the Mayor, who kept it under consideration until the ten days expired, when it became a law. On due notification the Board began the work, with prospect of finishing it before cold weather.

Before commencing, however, they addressed a note to Mr. Wood asking if he had any objection to signing pay rolls for the work. They received no answer. It was soon announced that the Board of Councilmen had resolved to rescind the authority to lay the Fourth avenue pipe, and early the next day the Mayor's clerk notified the Croton Board to stop work, as no more pay would be allowed. Since the passage of the Councilmen's resolution could not have the slightest effect until concurred in by the Aldermen, and signed by the Mayor, this edict from the Mayor's office was a most unwarrantable use of executive power. Still the Croton Board, exceedingly anxious to push forward this Fourth avenue work, sent some days ago a note to the Mayor, calling his attention to the urgent necessity for its completion, reminding him that they had proceeded with it in precisely the way in which it was ordered, and requesting, therefore, that he would countersign the warrants for pay. To this important and respectful request an equivocal reply has been received, leaving the Board in doubt as to the final course of the Mayor.

The real reason for the Mayor's course is plainly set forth in the answer of Mr. Craven, Engineer of the Croton Department, to the general charges made against the Board by Mr. Wood. His purpose is to get control of the Department, so that he may put in office men who will cooperate with him in paying off the obligations incurred in his election to the Mayoralty. This is Mr. Wood's own admission. To pay his political debts, he grasps at every particle of patronage under the Government—with "an eye single to the good of the people," of course.

Since this enforced suspension of the work on Fourth avenue, five weeks have elapsed. The Aldermen hold firmly to their first action, and the authority to lay the main is still complete. Any competent Court could compel the Mayor to sign the warrants for pay, but the Croton Board do not desire a conflict on the point. In the mean time the supply of Croton in one section of the city must remain at low-water mark, and the danger incurred of its being cut off altogether from the exposed condition of the great arteries at the High Bridge. Such is the behest of Mr. Wood, whose creatures no doubt are clamorous for the pay he promised them. It should not be in the power of any one man, or any body of men, to expose the city even to the chance of such a calamity as may now at any moment overtake us.

VIRGINIA VICTIMS.

Two great principalities are at present considering the subject of invasion and its repulse. England, distrusting the French Emperor, meditates the fortification of all her ports—of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Penzance, of Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, Sheerness, and London—proposes to expend in these prudent works £11,850,000 if needed, and more if needed—intends to raise 65,000 volunteers for field-work and for garrison service. These are enormous projects not unworthy of an ancient and opulent people. Coming next year, we find Virginia throwing us also of invasion, and a succeeding John Brown, determining, whatever may be the cost "to fill the ranks of the Roanoke "Guards" and to place the Company upon a permanent footing;" and raising the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars for that patriotic purpose. A public meeting (as we learn from *The Tobacco Plant newspaper*) was held on the 1st inst., at the Union Hotel in Charlesville, which resulted in the above contribution to the Company, and another contribution, the amount of which is not stated, to the bar-keeper. At this meeting of brave and chivalrous spirits "A Cal to the Patiotic" was adorned with a peppery and at the same time a pathetic document, the main purpose of which is to prove that without "The Roanoke Guards" the Mother of Presidents will bear no more Executive babies, but will fall an easy victim to the very next John Brown who may attack her. "The Call" begins brilliantly. It has something to say of the Invasion of October. Something, too, of "the fell spirit of Parasiticism." With a touch at "blind votaries." With a touch at the really irrepressible "irrepressible conflict."

It was when the day was dark, even under the beams of an "October sun," that, as we are informed, "The Roanoke Guards" were "gotten up." All was enthusiasm. There was, as "the Call" informs us, "a good show of spirit"—of which we have no doubt. Every Roanoker was ready for shot-wounds and saber-strokes, for charges, for forlorn hopes, for anything but retreats, for long marches, light rations, midnight bivouacs, for seizing and for storming. The "Guards" were in their glory. John Brown might scare others, but not the Roanokers. Come half-a-dozen John Browns, and not one of them would run! Let the devil himself take that shape, and their firm nerves should never tremble! Until John Brown was fully, completely, and absolutely executed, the gallant "Guards" did not waver perceptibly to the naked eye, but sustained, partly by patriotism and partly by punch, stood their ground or slumbered upon it, without fear or flinching. As they were "gotten up," so for a few weeks they remained.

But Brown died, they soon began "to shrivel." The melancholy words of the Committee deserve to be and shall be here quoted in all their luminous length: "The Roanoke Guards gotten up with some good show of spirit, has pined and dwindled, until now"—like the old physician—"its last sands are running out." Here, the reader will notice, grief, compounded with cocktails, has rendered the

Roanoker a conscious of grammar. "The Guards" has pined—they has; and the Guards are loosing its rands, they are. In view of these portentous and startling facts, we are not surprised to learn that the Committee is full of sorrow, and bowed by "deep grief and mortification." The tears of a soldier are terrible indeed; and to witness them running down the nose of a Roanoker is to learn the last lesson of human infirmity. With many sobs and multitudinous sighs the Committee formed the meeting that "the crouching beast may" be at this very moment meditating a descent "upon some unknown portion of our fair land." Mark well this "beast!" He is "a crouching beast." He is "a meditating beast." But he is also an inexplicable beast. He is like young Cassius; he has a lean and hungry look; he thinks too much. Alexander sighed for new worlds to vanquish; the beast "meditates" the conquest of "some unknown portion of our fair land," which in the opinion of the Roanokers means Clarksville, Va., which is really sufficiently unknown for the nefarious purposes of this thoughtless animal.

We certainly believe that the chivalry of Clarksville have not raised "the aggregate sum of one hundred and thirty dollars" a moment too soon. With a beast upon the border, a crouching and contemplative beast, of one hundred and thirty dollars is not a dollar or a dime too much. If the beast is not too absolutely absorbed in meditation to read newspapers, he will observe the preparations made to expend at least one hundred and thirty dollars in giving him a wofully warm reception, and will undoubtedly prefer to remain and meditate in some "known portion of our fair land." If not, we must say that he meditates to very little purpose, and may just as well abandon his stultish and reflective habits altogether. For we can tell him (being ourselves well informed by *The Tobacco Plant* newspaper,) that Virginia is getting ready for him. "The last sands" of the Roanoke Guard are "running" in again. Old men have been summoned to give their countenance and their cash—young men to give their "swelling hearts" and their "generous resolve." "Wives, mothers, and daughters will "do their duty;" although it is not very clear to us what that duty is; still, whatever it may be, do it they will. Application is to be made to the State for arms; and, although we suppose that the Roanokers might just as well apply to the State for legs; yet there can be no harm in trying; for all things are possible, and Virginia may find somebody with more bullion than brains; may be able to effluente a small loan; may be able to add something to the one hundred and thirty dollars already raised, although we must candidly say that we think she is vastly more likely to borrow that little fund for her own use. Our advice to the Roanokers is to hold on to it, as it represents two thousand and eighty drinks, by aid of which the "Guards" will be more than a match for at least three John Browns. The quarry of the Roanokers should be men, or at least meditative beasts. That little fund is sacred. Pray do not let it be expended in posting a guard over mere oyster beds, "on the fundum of the public waters!"

Although, strange to say, we have not been called upon, we are prepared to make a small donation to "the Guard." We cannot bear to think of that gallant body without a drum; and the shilling which we are ready to give, we desire may be invested in the purchase of that utensil—an empty, noisy drum, which morning and evening may be beaten in the streets of Clarksville, to frighten away the meditative beast. We give our money, however, upon one inexorable condition, which is, that the Guard shall not, with any drum bought in part with our shilling, attempt to prevent the inauguration of President Lincoln. If the Roanokers mean to march to Washington to seize the Capitol, the President's House, the Departments, the Smithsonian Institute, Willard's Bar-room, and other National Buildings, we must withdraw our offer; we cannot, as we respect the Constitution, help them in any such business.

PROMISCUOUS DANCING.

Our readers have been duly informed of the doings of the Committee having in charge the entertainment to be offered to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to this City. They know of the transformation of the Banquet into a Ball at the wish, we believe, of the young Prince, which was as potent in metamorphosis as that of a prince in a fairy tale, at whose birth none but the good faeries presided. We have no personal objections to this alteration. Although our own dancing days are past, and a Ball has about as slender attractions for us now—the more 's the pity (—as almost any human arrangement, we still remember the days of our youth, and can feel a salutary sympathy with his Royal Highness in his wish for one. We have no conscientious scruples against promiscuous dancing, or dancing in common with the female sex, as we believe that exercise is defined by its unfriend; but a sense of that responsibility which rests upon us compels us to draw the attention of those whom it concerns to certain particulars of this business.

Had the gentlemen volunteering to conduct this complimentary festival been mere workdroids, who think no harm of the amusement of dancing, and are ready to afford opportunities for the same at their own houses, and who bring up their children in that nurture and admonition, we should not have had a word to say. But we are concerned to observe in the list of committeemen a good many gentlemen whose names are much more familiar to the public from their connection with Foreign Missions, the Tract Enterprise, the Fulton-street Business Men's Prayer-meeting, and other occasions of religious assembly, than from any association with the frivolities of ball-rooms and opera-houses. We believe that if there be a testimony loudly maintained against the evil practices of a world lying in wickedness—card playing perhaps excepted—it is that against promiscuous dancing. And we fear that card-playing may be among the side institutions of this ball, when it finally takes place. One of the sins at which the Tract Society has ever aimed its loudest thunders is that of dancing. Though there is a just delicacy about meddling with actions of a mere doubtful propriety, such as making black men work for white without wages, there has been but one opinion from the establishment of that agency as to the exceeding sinfulness of dancing. It is an offense against good morals and sound piety which comes up for the repression of almost every convention, assembly, convocation, association, and which receives no mercy at the hands of any of them. And we apprehend that there is no divine of sound evangelical principles that doth not from time to time make it the theme of his pulpit exhortations.

Now the question suggests itself to the carnal mind, if promiscuous dancing be a *malum* in

is it possible that these pious gentlemen are thus prominent in promoting it? And if they are, why should it be continually trotted as such on all theological occasions? Is it possible that the fact that it is a Prince of the Blood, the Heir of England, that is the person to dance and be danced unto, takes the act out of the category of crime, and makes it harmless, if not praiseworthy? These are questions which all who feel an interest in matters of this sort are much exercised in their minds to have satisfactorily answered. We are well aware that the original proposition was for a Dinner, which is a strictly orthodox festivity, and that our pious fellow-citizens were rather caught in their own craftiness when his Royal Highness preferred waltzing with pretty young girls to gormandizing with dull, elderly men and being bored by their speeches. Still, they might have withdrawn at the moment that they discovered the fatal character of the change in the entertainment. They surely were not required to expose themselves to ecclesiastical censures in this world, or to the punishment of sin in the next, out of civility to the Prince of Wales. It is very well to do the handsome thing by the Prince, but not at the risk of encountering the Prince of Darkness because of it. We highly honor the devotion of these gentlemen in proposing to rescue the princely young gentlemen from the fangs of Boole and Van Tine; but we think they should not be expected to put their immortal souls in jeopardy in the process.

But, however this may be, we trust that these gentlemen, now that they have fairly incurred the risk, will meet the emergency handsomely. It will not relieve them of the ecclesiastical censure or the further peril involved, to try and evade the issue by any compromise. We trust that the Academy of Music will see on the important night a spectacle of serious dancing such as has not been seen since

"The grave Lord Keeper led the brawls."

We hope that it will witness Vice-Presidents of the Tract Society thrashing the solemn mazes of the Lancers, Directors of the Sabbath-School Union twirling in the giddy gyrations of the polka, and a Member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions leading the German. We have no doubt, ourselves, that such an exercise would be blessed to their spiritual good, and redound to their mental health. But, then, that is none of our business, and we feel that we have discharged our duty in calling the attention of the Reverend Doctors in Divinity, who are intrusted with the care of these salubrious and worthy gentlemen, to the facts of the case, believing that they will take such steps as may be necessary in the premises.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Executive States have granted to the Negro the Elective Franchise?

When were those laws passed? and which was the dominant party at the time?

How did the parties stand in voting on the Naturalization Laws in Massachusetts?

ILLINOIS.

—The above questions—and they are like others that we are almost daily receiving—would require a week's faithful, intelligent labor for their complete and satisfactory answer. We can use our time to better advantage.

It is a common mistake of Republicans to suppose that they must answer all the slang of their opponents and dispute all their bugaboo stories. Nothing can be more absurd or mistaken. The doctrines of the Republican party are set forth in its National Platform, and nowhere else. If A., B., or C. has said or done any thing outside of that Platform, it is his own affair, not that of the Republican party. To set gravely to work to prove that A., B. or C. did not say or do what some adversary has seen fit to allege, is to divert public attention from the main point, and in fact make a fool of yourself.

We may say generally, with reference to this Negro Suffrage bosh, that our correspondence, with many others, puts the cart in place of the horse. The early Constitutions of the Old States made no discrimination as to the Elective Franchise on account of color. They usually imposed some small property qualification, or exacted the payment of a tax, which had the effect of excluding most negroes from the class of voters—not because they were Black, but because they were poor. Colored men, being freeholders, were legal voters in slaveholding North Carolina within our remembrance; and so, we believe, in several other States.

It is quite true that the Constitutional rule in our State which allows Negroes to vote, provided they are worth \$250 in real estate, was established by Democrats in 1821, and sustained by them in '46—each Convention having been Democratic by a large majority. But neither Convention extended the Right of Suffrage to Blacks; they rather restricted it—or rather, extended it as to White men, but not in the case of Negroes. We presume other States have acted in the same spirit. Massachusetts and Rhode Island allow Blacks to vote if they pay their taxes; Connecticut does not let them vote at all. But all this has nothing to do with the Republican party, having existed under all parties. And if any think they can make party capital out of it, let them try their utmost.

Ed. Trib.

When we studied some time ago the fact that Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE of this city, disgusted with the transfer of the Bell-Everett party to Douglas, had determined to support Lincoln and Hamlin, *The Express* impudently contradicted us. On Thursday night Mr. Dodge made a brief, but most significant speech at the great Lincoln meeting, but *The Express* does not seem to have heard of it; at least it is not mentioned in the columns of that journal. Our cotemporary will therefore pardon us for asking its particular attention to this speech. It was in the following words:

"I esteem it an honor and a privilege to second the resolutions which have just been read in your hearing. I feel it to be an honor as a merchant of New York [loud cheer], a special honor, that I can stand here to-night to second the nomination of such a merchant as Edwin D. Morgan. [Tremendous cheer] It is seldom that we see merchants here such a privilege. We are proud to stand together, and feel that on this occasion we may congratulate ourselves, that this meeting, that this community—that our State, our nation, may congratulate themselves as such a nomination was made by the Convention at Chicago. [Enthusiastic cheer.] I feel it to be a privilege before this audience—and a duty too, to-night, to explain the position in which I stand, and the position that I occupied as Chairman of a meeting held here a few months since. [Applause.] I feel, and I believe in common with a large number of the inhabitants of this country, that it was time the agitation on the subject of Slavery in our country should cease. [Applause.] It was proposed then that individuals of all parties, who felt desirous to give their voice against the further agitation of that vexed question, should stand together and give such an opinion to the country. It was on that occasion that I ascended to act as Chairman over a very large and influential meeting. I was proud to stand here and advocate the idea that we had resolution enough and money enough to stand up for the rights of our country in settling the question of Slavery—that we had neither the time nor the money to devote to a nation to look after. I invited to that meeting some of the ablest men of the country, and those of a similar character from the country as well, and among them two honorable men, Bell and Everett. I felt willing to stand by them. Though I feel I do not stand alone, I feel that I was a man with whom I have very deeply sympathy, a man whose